

Had to Whack Up

WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Premier Roblin and Attorney General Campbell Appear on the Horizon.

Bulletin Special.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The insurance commission met today. It was shown that Premier Roblin had sold through his private secretary Pritchard, ten thousand acres of land to the Union Trust Co. This was on evidence given by Pritchard, and others. Mr. Foster got 25 cents an acre commission. The land was sold at \$5.25 an acre. Pritchard only got \$500 from Mr. Roblin, and he thought this too small. The land was held in trust by Whitlaw of Winnipeg. Another deal was over 4000 acres sold by the Ontario, Manitoba and Western Union Trust, through Pritchard. Pritchard got \$5,000 of this and Foster \$5,000. Of Pritchard's \$5,000, Attorney General Campbell of Winnipeg, who was solicitor and president of the Ontario and Manitoba Western, told Pritchard it would be in his interests to give him \$1,000. Pritchard did so, although he got no benefit from it. Mr. Foster in his evidence had said, they had no dealings with Pritchard, but the documents showed that the sale in 10,000 instances took place through him.

ANOTHER DEAL.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—At the afternoon session of the insurance commission H. W. Whitlaw, barrister, of Winnipeg, was called. He had acted in connection with the sale of the Swan river lands to the Union Trust Company. The land in question, 10,946 acres, he bought from the Canadian Northern railway company for Hon. R. P. Roblin, and C. R. Gordon. The railway company agreed to sell the lands at \$3.10 per acre. He understood that subsequently Gordon dropped out of the contract and disposed of his holdings to Mr. Roblin. The price paid was \$4,582. When the lands were sold to the Union Trust company, W. Pritchard conducted the negotiations with Hon. Geo. E. Foster. The correspondence adduced showed that the first offer made in June, 1905, was considered by Mr. Foster to be too high. Mr. Foster was willing to pay \$5.25 and commission. At the time that Pritchard was conducting these negotiations, he was an official of the Manitoba government. Subsequently he was instructed by Mr. Roblin to close the deal with the Union Trust Co. on the basis of the latter offer. Mr. Foster was told that the price to be paid was \$5.25 per acre, but of this amount only 25c was to be commission, while Mr. Roblin would get \$5.

"You presume I suppose that Foster was to get the commission?"

MONEY ON DEPOSIT

Traders Bank OF CANADA.

GENERAL BANKING.

We are equipped to handle more business, and will give yours the attention it deserves. WHY NOT CARRY A CHECKING ACCOUNT WITH US.

T. F. S. JACKSON, Manager.

Civil Cases

WILL BE CLEARED UP.

Chief Justice Announces that the Docket Must be Cleared this Session.

There will be no civil cases go over from the supreme court session which was opened by Chief Justice Sifton this morning; so the judge informed the assembled legal lights shortly after opening court.

Before going on with the criminal cases the chief justice asked the solicitors to answer to their cases when called, so that he might know what were settled out of court and what were ready for trial. There were 40 or 50 large and small debt cases on the list, and the solicitors in many cases were prepared to ask that their cases might go over to the next court, but the judge informed them unanimously that there would be nothing carried over, as he intended to clean up the docket.

There were a couple of appeals from the decision of the magistrate entered, one being the case of the B. C. Store, a Chinese institution in Edmonton which was fined on Sept 14th for having liquor in his possession, and the other a wage case of Campbell vs. the Castle Hotel Co. The chief justice stated that the appeals would be taken up immediately after the criminal cases were over.

King vs. Miller.
King vs. Cable.
King vs. Schuster.
King vs. D. Armour.
King vs. Pantell.
King vs. Kerr.
King vs. Kerr.
King vs. Mitchell.
King vs. Notialis.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The eastbound train on the Canadian Northern will pull out at 24.05 this evening, being the first train to leave the local yards on the fast schedule. Passengers taking sleepers will begin the use of the same from the time the train is made up, 21.30.

The first westbound train on the new schedule will arrive at 20.20 tomorrow evening.

asked Mr. Tilley: "I don't presume anything," was the reply. "I know that Mr. Roblin was to get only \$5 per acre."

The witness said he knew that someone in Toronto was going to get a commission. He did not know of any investigation into the character of the land. Before its purchase by the Union Trust Company the total amount of money for which the 9,920 acres of Swan river land was sold was \$52,280. The original payment agreed upon was \$12,000, but this cash paid was \$9,920 or \$1 per acre. The balance, \$4,340, he treated as commission. A cheque for this amount was made out in favor of Mr. Foster. This cheque was produced by Mr. Tilley.

EYE COMFORT

is obtainable through the aid of perfect fitting glasses. Our spectacles and lenses are guaranteed perfect in fit and focus.

Mrs. Meadows

129 Jasper Ave.

Northern Record

NOW HELD BY PEARY.

Message Received From Intrepid Explorer From Far North.

New York, Nov. 5.—The United States now holds the record of "farthest north," 57 degrees, 6 minutes. This feat was accomplished by Commander Robert E. Peary, of the United States navy. The intrepid Arctic explorer failed to reach the pole, as he had confidently hoped to do with his specially constructed vessel, the Roosevelt, but he penetrated nearer to the pole than the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, which had held the Arctic record of 56 degrees, 34 minutes.

What Commander Peary did and his experiences during the past year in the frozen north are briefly, but vividly enumerated in a communication received tonight by Herbert L. Bridgeman, secretary of the Peary Arctic club. This communication follows:—

"Hopedale, Labrador (via Twillingate, Newfoundland), Nov. 2:

To Herbert L. Bridgeman.—Roosevelt wintered on the north coast of Greenland, somewhat north of the Alert winter quarters. Party went north with sledges in February, via Heekla and Columbia. Delayed by open water between 84 and 85 degrees. Beyond 85, six days. Gale disrupted ice, and destroyed caches, cut off from communication with supporting bodies and drifted west. Reached 87 degrees, 6 minutes north latitude over ice, drifting steadily eastward. Returning we ate eight dogs. Drifted eastward, but delayed by open water. Reached the north coast of Greenland in straitened conditions. Killed musk oxen and returned along Greenland coast to ship. Two supporting parties driven on north coast of Greenland. One rescued by me in starving condition. After one week recuperation on a Roosevelt, sailed west, completing the north coast of Greenland and reached other land near the 100th meridian. The homeward voyage was an incessant battle with ice, storms and head winds. The Roosevelt is a magnificent ice fighter and seaboat. No deaths or illness on the expedition. (Signed.) Peary."

After furnishing these contents of Commander Peary's missive to the Associated Press, Mr. Bridgeman said that there was little doubt that Commander Peary was coming home. This seems to be borne out by the routing of the despatch. Hopedale, or Hoffenthal is a Moravian mission station on the east coast of Labrador. Twillingate is a port on the east coast of Newfoundland.

Mr. Bridgeman said the message was probably mailed by Commander Peary from Hopedale to the most accessible cable point. Commander Peary's polar steamer, the Roosevelt, left New York on her long journey in search of the pole, July 16, 1905. The vessel, for which funds were furnished by the Peary Arctic club of New York, was designed particularly for Arctic exploration. She cost about \$100,000. The Roosevelt had a crew of twenty men and Captain Bartlett.

The Roosevelt left Sydney, Cape Breton, where she was joined by Commander Peary on July 26. She was next reported at Dominion Run, Labrador, July 29, from which point she crossed to Greenland. The vessel next was heard from at Etah, Greenland. She passed Cape York August 7 and reached Etah August 16. The expedition's auxiliary steamer, Erik, in the meantime had visited several settlements in Greenland and secured natives and dogs for the exploration and turned them over to the Roosevelt on August 16.

At Etah, the Roosevelt overhauled her machinery, took on board her last supply of coal from the Erik and thence proceeded north with Esquimaux to the number of 23 on board and about 200 dogs.

When nothing had been heard of

(Continued from Page 4)

Have comfort during this cold snap by wearing a frost proof chest protector or chamotte vest. You can get them from 75c to \$3.00 at

SISSON'S DRUG STORE,
Opposite Alberta Hotel
See window display this week.

ALBERTALIVERY

Phone 91

Knows Nothing

OF UNION STATION AGREEMENT.

R. R. Jamieson Wires the Bulletin that His Company Has no Such Proposition to Make.

When the city solicitor's wire reached the city, stating that the government was urging an agreement among the railroad companies providing for a union terminal, the Bulletin wired R. R. Jamieson, inquiring if this new proposition was along these same lines. The following is the reply:—
Calgary, Alberta, Nov. 6th.—The matter of a union terminal company for Edmonton has not, so far as I know, been proposed or considered by any of the railways interested, and we have no proposition of that kind to make.—R. R. Jamieson.

MINISTER OF MILITIA DISCUSSES IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

"Canada"—Sir Frederick W. Borden, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada was recently entertained to dinner at Prince's Restaurant by Mr. C. H. Wilkinson. The company present included many gentlemen associated with Canadian affairs, among whom were Mr. Logan M. K. and Mrs. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, Mr. Arthur Turner, representing his father the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, who unfortunately was prevented from being present; Captain Inman, Sir John Jardine, K. C. I. E., L. L. D., Sir John Johnstone, Messrs. John Hill, F. S. Parker, Cameron Alexander, and Ernest Collins, Chairman of the British Columbia Development Association. A number of letters of regret were received from gentlemen who would like to have been present had it not been for the fact that they were the guests of Lord Strathcona, at Etah.

Mr. C. H. Wilkinson in proposing the health of Sir Frederick Borden, whom he described as a statesman of the type which was deeply respected in this country and the British Empire owed to Sir Frederick his great services in connection with the South African War, and he hoped that their guest of the evening would long be spared to achieve the great work to which he had set his hand.

Sir Frederick expressed his great pleasure to renew the acquaintance of many years standing with their host Mr. Wilkinson; and to have the advantage of making so many new and influential friends among the gentlemen who were present. He desired to be allowed to say that he and his friends in Canada looked upon Mr. Wilkinson as a real friend of that country. They had not forgotten his important part in bringing about partial, at least railway communication between the outer world and the great Yukon country. As a matter of fact, he was looked upon as the pioneer of the great work, the White Pass and Yukon railway. In the reply to the allusion to his work in the Militia, he observed that chance had made him Minister of Militia at a great crisis and he hoped and believed that he had done his duty. He was not there that evening for the purpose of speaking on military matters in Canada, but so much had been said of late regarding the share Canada ought to take in Imperial defence, he would offer no excuse for making some remarks on the subject. The principle which the Ministry of which he had the honour to be member considered fair and reasonable was that there could be no taxation without representation, and therefore, when it was proposed to them that they could contribute directly to Imperial defence by a cash payment to the Imperial Government the proposal could not be agreed to. The Canadian Government, in a memorandum to the Colonial Conference,

The Plaster to use at any time should be

Hard Wall Plaster

When the weather is getting cold you cannot afford to use any other. We carry the stock get our prices.

GORMAN, CLANCEY & GRINDLEY
Central Warehouse (Old Curling Rink)

Heavy Gales

SWEEPS THE EASTERN COAST.

Vessels Ashore and Crews in Danger—Three Days Rain.

Rexton, N. B. Nov. 5.—A northwest gale which commenced here last Wednesday was the heaviest for several years. Rain fell constantly from Wednesday till Saturday afternoon. The schooner Alexander, Captain Hubert, outward bound, lumber laden, lost both her anchors and dragged ashore on the south side inside the beaches. She is not much damaged and can probably be floated by discharging the cargo.

The Norwegian Barge Adona which was completing a cargo outside the bar, dragged her anchor Thursday night and went ashore on the reefs where she now lies a total wreck. There were has not yet been taken off although pilots and fishermen have made repeated efforts to board the wrecked vessel. The weather is extremely cold and unless assistance can be rendered to the suffering seamen they must die from cold and exposure. The Adona is of six hundred tons and carries a crew of twelve men.

WON'T PAY

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—It is stated that negotiations between the city and the C.P.R. regarding an account for \$8,000 arrears in taxes with which the company was billed this year, have come to an end. The company absolutely refuses to settle on the city's terms. It is understood that "the council would have been ready to accept \$5,000 from the company in settlement of all claims for arrears but the company only offered \$500 or \$1,000 in settlement. The aldermen have not yet decided which course to pursue but it is extremely probably that the C.P.R. land in question will be offered at a tax sale."

WOOLLEY BEAR TO BE HANGED
Brandon, Man. Nov. 5.—Woolley Bear the Indian who shot and killed another Indian named Wombleski on February 28th, was on Saturday found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Friday Dec. 21st.

After deliberating for one full hour the jury returned and announced that they found Woolley Bear guilty of the murder of Wombleski at Graveland on February 28th. He was recommended for mercy. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of court should not be passed upon him, he said "I have nothing to say." The jury's recommendation to mercy will be laid before the Governor-General.

STENSLAND SENT DOWN
Chicago, Nov. 5.—Paul O. Stensland the bank wrecker, was today sentenced on a charge of embezzlement to an indefinite term in the penitentiary.

BANK ROBBED.
La Salle, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Farmers' and Miners' bank at Todd, Illinois, was burglarized of seven thousand dollars.

AGED MERCHANT DEAD.
Victoria, B.C., Nov. 5.—James Mitchell, merchants' representative of the E. B. Eddy company, died here yesterday, aged 82.

THE CORRECT FIGURES
Calgary Alberta: The Alberta has received the following despatch from the Ottawa correspondent:

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The census office denies that any revision has been made to show Calgary's population in 1906. The actual population is 11,967, but five suburbs give it a population of 14,216.

As this makes our population a little bit larger, there is not very much to object to about it.

Manitoba's Idea

TO CONTROL THE BAY.

Will Lay Claim to as Much Shore Line as Possible.

Bulletin Special.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—Hon. Robert Rogers states that at the coming convention re boundary extension, every effort will be made to get as much as possible of the shore line of Hudson's Bay for Manitoba. He will oppose the granting of an outlet to the Saskatchewan or the giving of additional territory to Ontario. On the other hand Premier Whitney expects to get hold of a large slice.

THUGS BEAT A POLICEMAN.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—Because they could not bribe him to allow an immoral woman to ply her trade without interference on Pacific avenue, two characters assaulted and brutally beat Special Constable Chas. who was doing duty there.

GRAIN MOVEMENT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—Grain receipts to date are: C. P. R. wheat, 29,660,000; other grains, 2,393; C. N. R., total 9,089,000.

FACTORY FOR WINNIPEG.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 5.—After a careful investigation of various sites in Canada for a branch plant, Garret & Co., local manufacturers of threshing machinery and pulleys, have decided upon Winnipeg as the best place to locate and plans are now drawn subject to the approval of the officers.

EXPECTS TROUBLE.

Rome, Nov. 6.—A telegram containing a summary of the policy announced by the premier of the French chamber of legislation, reached the Pope last evening. After its perusal the pontiff said: "The French churches are prepared for all kinds of persecution. They have already shown the power of resistance they possess."

Pioneer Live Stock Indemnity Co. of Seattle, Washington

Horses and cattle insured against loss from death from any cause. Absolute protection guaranteed policy holders.

HEADQUARTERS—John Ross Real Estate Offices

B. F. McNAUGHT, General Agent.
W. F. WHITE, Local Agent.

JUST ARRIVED

First Car of the Celebrated Coldstream Ranch Apples, containing the following varieties:—

Greenings

Russets

Kings

Snows

Spys

Every box guaranteed by Hallier & Aldridge
Fruitlers and Confectioners

Tried to Suicide

BY DRINKING CARBOLIC ACID.

Motive Unknown—Unfortunate May Recover.

Bulletin Special.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—Tired of life, Jacob Goldstein attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid and his attempt at self destruction was almost successful. Just what caused him to take the rash step is not known, as he is the only one who can explain lies at the general hospital where he was taken yesterday at the point of death. His sufferings were terrible, but it is thought that he will recover.

BASEBALL CONVENTION.

Bulletin Special.

Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 6.—The baseball convention will be called to order at one p.m. today. Representatives are present from Medicine Hat, Wm. Cochrane, Calgary, W. Fidler, Edmonton, Deacon White, Lethbridge, a score or more. Entitled "a secure or Lethbridge, and in all probability the Western Canada Baseball League will be a go, composed of the above mentioned cities. Such a circuit is undoubtedly the best available for a first venture in professional league baseball. Lethbridge is able to raise some four thousand dollars to finance their club which is ample sufficient and really considerably more than will be needed; but it goes to show the spirit with which this new movement is being taken up, a spirit that is very typical of the west in everything that is attempted. When the league is permanently organized this afternoon success can only be predicted for its future, as the clubs will evidently not be hampered by lack of money. A long session is ahead of this delegation. Regina and Moose Jaw are not present. DEACON WHITE.

BEEF COMMISSION.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture, returned to the city today. Mr. Finlay attended the preliminary meeting of the beef commission in Calgary last Saturday. No business was proceeded with as the commissioner from British Columbia was not present, except by his representative. The B. C. commissioner J. W. Logan has been unable to act owing to the fact that he holds a position from the Dominion Government. As soon as a new commissioner is appointed the commission will open at Victoria and continue its work of taking evidence wherever grievances are alleged to exist.



WANT A CARRIAGE

A big shipment of the above much needed goods has just arrived—Quick sales and small profits. It is the rule in our carriage department. Come early and get first choice.

—THE—

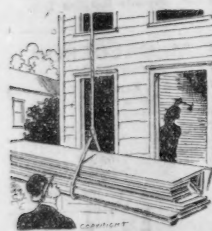
Blowey-Henry Co.

Fine Furniture and Carpets.
JASPER AVE.

HAVE YOU A HORSE AT ORNER'S IF NOT GET ONE FOR SPEED AND PLEASURE THEY TAKE THE BUN.

EDMONTON LIVERY. Phone 46
W. J. HORNER, Proprietor.

Lumber is Still Going Up



CUSHING BROS. CO., Ltd.

West End Yard: Corner 7th and Peace Ave. Phone 247.

Main Office: Corner Namayo Ave. and Elizabeth St. Phone 76.

Despite Government reservation and unprejudiced scientific advice to replace cut down trees our forests are being depleted, consequently lumber prices are going up.

If you are going to buy now buy from us, we have the largest stock in the city to select from and can guarantee satisfaction.

Reliable Responsible STRATHCONA. CITY NEWS LOT SNAP

OUR SALE COLUMN.

Main Street Property

\$8,500 Buys one of the finest corners on Queens avenue, with sixty feet frontage, and a good eight-roomed cottage on the property. This property is situated near the city market and is one of the best sites for a large boarding house. Good terms.

\$14,000 for 25 feet just opposite the old post office. This is splendid property and brings in a good rental; this is one of our snags.

Warehouse Property

\$6,000 For corner position two lots on Peace avenue. This is one of the best warehouse sites in the city. Get after this at once, as it will sell quickly. Easy terms.

\$10,000 corner position on Mackenzie and Fourth street, with one hundred and fifty feet on McKenzie.

\$7,500, choice location on Third street between Peace and McKenzie.

Residence Properties

\$14,000 Buys two of the finest view lots on the west side of Twelfth street, together with magnificent brick residence, up-to-date in every way, hot water, heating, maple flooring, excellent cellar, etc. This is a beautiful spot. Very easy terms.

\$12,000 Buys one of the finest residences on Sixth street, south of Jasper, with 75-foot frontage on Fifth street. This house is beautifully fitted out and up-to-date in every way. Here is a property with the ground around it necessary to show off a beautiful home.

\$18,000 Buys two lots and neat little house situated in good locality on South-ward street, suitable terms.

Vacant Lots

\$1,500 each, for lots 83, 84, Block 11, H. B. R. These two lots are situated just on top of the bank commanding one of the finest views in the city facing the Parliament Buildings. This is our special snag—this week. Terms.

\$10,000 each for two lots on Elizabeth street; big snag; easy terms.

\$15,000 Buys two dandy lots, corner position on Syndicate avenue, close in. Very easy terms.

\$750 Buys dandy lot on Boyle street. This is a big snag.

Business Propositions

\$3,000 Will handle a splendid livery business in complete running order; everything in good shape. Come in and see us re this.

\$8,500 For splendid grocery and crockery business, located on Main street in good locality, doing big business.

\$500 is the sacrifice price of complete stock and furnishings for one of the best and most up-to-date restaurants, situated in the heart of the city. Here is a chance for some one who is looking for a good opportunity to get into a paying business. Come and see us about this.

Farm Property

\$10,500 Buys a quarter section of prairie land, situated only three miles from railway station. Good terms.

\$18,000 Per acre buys a half section with 115 acres in cultivation, situated eight miles from railway, all fenced, good buildings, and on the banks of the Sturgeon river. Very easy terms.

\$11,000 Per acre for a quarter section of land with fifty acres broken and the rest all ready for the plow, not a foot of waste land on the whole quarter, and situated only three miles from the Canadian Railway station. Here is another snag. Very easy terms.

\$6.00 per acre and upward, to \$10.00 per acre is the extremely low price at which we can sell you lands almost all ready for the plow, and within five miles of the railway station. If you want cheap farming lands, come and see our list.

The Seton Smith Co.

Red Star



Land Office

Box 368 McDougall Ave. Edmonton Phone 250

KNIT-TO-FIT WESCUT has one feature that can not be duplicated—the combination of sweater and coat—the collar may be fastened close to the throat or rolled back as desired.

Knit-to-fit
Wescut and Sweaters

come in all sizes, weights and colors—with club emblems or college colors knitted to order. Beware of imitations on our trademark on each garment. Write for catalogue if your dealer cannot supply you.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MANUFACTURING CO.
P. O. BOX 2330, MONTREAL.

FIT-REFORM
FOUNDERS IN CANADA OF
Hand Tailored Garments, Completely Finished.

Dress Suits \$25. \$30. \$35.

The finest garments made in Canada.

And that means the finest materials—the finest tailoring—the finest in every detail of style, fit and finish.

\$25. \$30. \$35.



EDMONTON WARDROBE.—J. H. MORRIS & CO.

STRATHCONA.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A serious and probably fatal accident was narrowly avoided at the railway station this morning just as the southbound train, No. 14, was pulling out from the depot. While the train was slowly moving away an elderly man who had failed to get on board in time, after running some distance managed to grasp the rail of the car, but was unable to swing himself on board. The crowd shouted to stop the train while the old man hung on with his feet dangling dangerously near the wheel of the car whose speed was fast increasing. It was impossible to reach him as the vestibule was partly closed where he had seized the rail. For some distance he was carried along in this precarious position, but finally the train was brought to a standstill and a man assisted on the train, doubtless much wiser as the result of his thrilling experience.

YE OLDE TIME PARTIE.

Invitations have been issued for an old time after harvest basket party and dance to be held in Walters' hall on Thursday evening next. The event will be a unique one as all who attend will wear the costume of the harvest helper and the ladies will bring the lunch basket for the helpers. Forfeits will be enacted from those who venture to wear the following articles: Linen collars, 10c; starched shirt, 25c; jewelry, 20c; shoes shined, 10c; silk blouse, 50c; long skirt, 20c; and necktie, 25c. The committee in charge of the event are Dr. L. L. Fuller, V. McElroy, J. A. Forsythe and J. S. McWhitney. Music is to be furnished by Clarke's orchestra.

PRAIRIE FIRE CASE.

As the result of a still smouldering prairie fire which swept the country in the region of Hay Lake, about 35 miles from town, on the afternoon of October 30th, and destroyed two stacks of hay, owned by Henry McDonald, and one owned by Norman Vandale, six Edmonton gentlemen were summoned to appear last night before Magistrate Connolly on a charge of having been the cause of the fire. They were Dr. McInnis, Thos. Bolton, Peter Anderson, Al Brown, Fred Jackson and Baker. Mr. Brown, of Edmonton, appeared as their attorney, while N. D. Mills conducted the prosecution. The evidence showed that the gentlemen in question had been out shooting at Hay Lake and had passed the spot where the fire started a short time before it was discovered, and the prosecution contended that the grass was ignited from a match or cigar which had been carelessly dropped by some of the men. For the defence Dr. McInnis and Mr. Bolton testified that they had not been smoking in that locality, while Mr. Anderson swore he had not smoked for twenty years. The other three defendants were not present so the case was adjourned till Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in order that their evidence might be taken.

STRATHCONA CLUB.

A meeting was held last night in the office of H. F. Sandimaa to discuss the organization of the Strathcona club for which a charter was granted at the last session of the legislature. Another meeting will be held next Friday evening at which definite action will probably be taken.

REAL ESTATE DEAL.

A big real estate deal has just been closed between Mayor W. H. Sheppard and the Canadian Bank of Commerce by which the latter have purchased the 40 foot frontage on which their present offices now stand at the rate of \$275 per foot frontage—the highest price yet realized for Whyte avenue real estate. It is the intention to have the present building moved to the adjoining lot and the Canadian Bank of Commerce will then erect a handsome new building.

LOCALS.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., have been running night and day shifts for some weeks owing to the large orders.

The Strathcona hotel will open a pool and billiard room in the basement of the hotel in a few days. The latter have arrived and are all ready to be placed in position.

The case of John Souers, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, came up at the police court yesterday on the prosecution of A. McNeice, and was adjourned by Magistrate Tipton until Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

The regular meeting of the town council will be held this evening.

At the present time there are 23 patients at the Strathcona hospital, twenty of these being from typhoid. The hospital is at present taxed to its utmost capacity, but happily the typhoid is rapidly on the decrease.

The night train from the south, No. 15, did not arrive till seven o'clock this morning, having been delayed by a wreck down the line near Calgary.

The regular monthly meeting of the ladies' aid of the hospital, was held yesterday afternoon in the council chamber, but no business of importance was transacted.

CITY NEWS

ISSUED MANY CHEQUES.

The evidence in the Ansel case, which was continued yesterday afternoon, shows that a very large number of business houses in town are carrying Ansel's paper. Mr. Dodge, the baker, cashed a \$25 check signed Ansel and presented by Mrs. Ansel.

John Heales, of the Campbell Furniture Co., testified to having an Ansel check somewhere about his clothes or office which he had never presented as he did not think it would go through.

A. C. Hissard got an Ansel check on Saturday and gave it on it.

Frank McNight, plumber, accepted one which was post-dated on account.

This and some other evidence regarding the \$100 and the \$10 checks in the possession of Revillon Bros., occupied the time of the court yesterday afternoon.

K. C. Pickel was given the custody of a diamond ring, and a bracelet which he sold to the Ansel immediately previous to their flight, and which were the primary cause of their return to the city. The jewellery is in Mr. Pickel's charge until the sale of the court. The case was adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at 1:30.

NEW YORK FIRE.

New York, Nov. 6.—A million dollars' loss resulted from fire in the destruction of Flint and company's furniture warehouse, west 29th street, and adjoining building.

MINISTER OF MILITIA DISCUSSES IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

In 1920, definitely accepted responsibility for the defence of its own territory, and since that date had proved its sincerity in that promise by organizing its militia and taking over the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux and relieving the British taxpayer of every dollar of expenditure for the defence of Canadian soil.

Much had been said about closer union between different parts of the Empire, continued Sir Frederick, and some suggestion had been made as to laying down in writing the basis on which such closer relations might be guaranteed. He was of the opinion that the tie which was the strongest between the Mother-country and the Colonies and the Colonies themselves was the sentimental tie of patriotism and he was inclined to think that there would be some danger in substituting a paper bond or contract for that all powerful tie. So far as Imperial defence was concerned it seemed to him that what had taken place during the South African War, when the Mother-country was hard pressed, ought to be sufficient guarantee of what would happen in similar circumstances, should they unfortunately occur in the future. There was another side of Canadian development, and that was the material and practical side, which must not be lost sight of. Providence had endowed them with great wealth of country and favourable conditions for building up a great nation and had thereby imposed upon them great responsibilities. It seemed to him that no greater work on Imperial defence could be done than by the development of the great and wonderful natural resources of Canada.

Throughout that great country, and especially in the great wheat belt, men were urgently needed to till the soil, and it seemed to him that the sons of Canada would be better employed prosecuting that work than in leaving in armed idleness in order to furnish a standing army. On the other hand, it was absurd, in a country like Canada, which actually did not spend, as yet, \$1 per head per year for defence, that they should be charged with excessive militarism. Proceeding to discuss the economic outlook for Canada, Sir Frederick ventured the prediction that the time was not far distant when the Dominion would take its rightful place among the leading nations of the world. He would ask them to remember that the wealth and greatness of the United States had been built up largely by the men and money furnished by Great Britain since the close of the war between North and South in 1865, and he thought he might fairly ask that now that Mother-country should do as much for the Dominion of Canada. There was room for all the men that Great Britain could send, and there were opportunities of profitable employment for all the millions of money she had to spare. He summed up his advice to that company in the three words, "Come to Canada."

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MAPLEINE DEMONSTRATED

Miss Emma Nicol, of Seattle is at McDougall & Secord's, Tuesday and Wednesday demonstrating Mapleine a new and delicious flavoring for cakes, candies, frosting and for making maple syrup.

Astley-Jones Piano and Organ Co., 123 Jasper avenue west, Edmonton.

Art Pianists and Organs
The Mendelssohn, The Evans Bros. and the Newcombe Planos are built for music and built to endure. The Newcombe having been awarded Gold Medal at the World's Exposition in Paris, France by the following artists: H. R. H. The Duchess of Argyll, Sir Chas. Tupper, Dr. F. H. Torrington and R. W. Aldin Mills, Esq., etc. Dealers in all kinds of musical instruments. Astley-Jones Piano and Organ Co.

LOST—SMALL DARK COW. FINDER please notify Roman Catholic mission. Picard street.

WANTED—CARPENTERS WANTED. Apply Armstrong & Snow, Rice and McDougall.

TO LET—WELL HEATED FURNISHED room to let Apply 717 Fifth St.

LOT SNAP

Two lots less than one block from the C.P.R. station, Strathcona.

PRICE \$900 FOR THE TWO

These are a great snap and you will have to be quick to get them.

Terms—\$300 cash; balance six and twelve months.

Strathcona Investment Co.
Strathcona Office, Whyte Ave.
Just across the river from Edmonton.

REFORD AGENCIES

Donaldson Line
PASSENGER SERVICE
GLASGOW
Sailings every THURSDAY from Montreal.

The high class Twin-Screw Steamships "Athens" and "Cassandra" sail as follows:
From GLASGOW "ATHENS" - Nov. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Dec. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Jan. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Feb. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Mar. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Apr. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, May 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Jun. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Jul. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Aug. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Sep. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Oct. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Nov. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Dec. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Jan. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Feb. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 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BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital all paid up - \$14,400,000
 Reserve Fund - \$10,000,000
 Assets - \$158,232,409

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

At Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. - HON. PRES.
 Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C. M.G. - PRESIDENT
 H. S. Clouston - VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Branches and agencies at all principal points in Canada.
 Also in London, England
 New York, Chicago and Spokane
 And Newfoundland.

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit and commercial Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Collections made on favorable terms.
 Drafts sold available at all points in the United States, Europe and Canada and in Hong Kong.
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates from date of deposit.
 C. PARDEE, Manager. Edmonton Branch

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital authorized - \$5,000,000.00
 Capital, paid up - \$4,280,000.00
 Rest, - \$4,280,000.00

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received and interest allowed on deposits of \$1 and upwards at current rates from date of opening of account and compounded half-yearly.

G. R. F. Kirkpatrick,
 Manager Edmonton Branch

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

R. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

T. M. TURNBULL,
 Manager Edmonton Branch

BANK OF HAMILTON.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$2,500,000
 RESERVE FUND - 2,500,000
 TOTAL ASSETS - 29,000,000

Hon. W. Gifford, President. J. Turnbull, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
 Cyrus A. Birge, John Proctor.
 Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Chas. C. Duffton.

Eighty-five offices throughout Canada.
 A general banking business transacted.
 Interest at current rate allowed on savings deposits from \$1.00 upwards.
 Drafts sold payable in all parts of the world.
 Special attention to Farmers' business and out of town accounts.
 Collections effected promptly.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Edmonton Branch : : H. A. GRAY, Agent.

LOCAL

—City Council tonight.
 —Vital statistics for October — Marriages 18, births 48, deaths 22.
 —There are fifty houses at present in course of erection in Norwood.

—The roller rink will be opened next week. The management has been waiting for several weeks for the skates to arrive.

—Two prisoners were received at the penitentiary Saturday, L. Archambault, from Broadview, Sask., and J. Courrier, from Fort Saskatchewan.

—Reginald Smith took out a permit this morning for the erection of a butcher shop on McDougall street between the Empire theatre. The building will cost \$3,500.

—Wm. Price, father of Mrs. Wm. Gossman, of Hardisty Bros., fell dead on the street, in Woodstock last Saturday. Mrs. Gossman left on Sunday morning for the east.

—The Imperial order of the Daughters of the Empire, Westward Ho Chapter, will meet tomorrow (Wednesday) at the home of Mrs. Pardee, Jasper avenue, at 8 p.m.

—The formal opening of the academic year 1906-07 of Alberta College will take place on November 9th. Invitations are being issued by the principal.

—The walls of the Edmonton club building are completed. The carpenters are engaged today in erecting the spacious verandah facing the south overlooking the valley.

—A number of new students have registered at the Alberta College this week: Miss Yonana, Red Deer; Mr. Buchan, 1841more, Mr. John Stewart, Coleman; Miss Odakke, Moland; Miss Jones, Strathcona.

—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's church will be held in the church on Monday evening next, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. It is hoped that the attendance at this meeting will be large, as matters of vital importance are to be discussed.

—His Excellency the Governor-General has notified His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bulfinch, that in connection with His Excellency's trophy competition he has decided to limit the number in each competing company to not more than fifty.

—A pot of roofing tar was left boiling today at noon behind Ritchies's on First street. The tar ignited and raised a dense smoke which alarmed the residents in that quarter. The fire brigade was called, and the burning tar was quickly extinguished. While the team hauling the hose wagon were galloping along Jasper the patient aspect of one of the horses unchained. The spring had broken; another was quickly put in its place after only a minutes' delay.

—Joseph McCallum, a young man who lives in the north end of the city, was fined \$25 and costs amounting to \$35.00 in the police court by Magistrate Cowan for interfering in the arrest of a man who was creating a disturbance on Namayo avenue on Saturday evening, October 27th, by Constable Miller. In connection with the case the Magistrate said that disturbances and lawlessness were becoming too frequent in that part of the city, and unless the citizens supported the police in the discharge of their duties the force would have to be increased. Some lawless spirits were treating the police with defiance.

—Miss Mydra Lent has been appointed to fill the place of Miss McAmmond as teacher of elocution and physical culture in Alberta College. Miss Lent until recently has been teaching in the London studio of elocution. She will arrive in the city on Wednesday and begin her work on Thursday. Miss Lent graduated in 1903 from Brantford Ladies' College, with the gold medal of her year. Later she studied in the New York School of Expression from which institution she graduated in 1903.

—Fort Saskatchewan Reporter: On Thursday night three boys from Edmonton, were detained in the town hall until they were called for. It seems that they had stolen a ride to the Fort on a wagon, but once here they were unable to get back home. The father of two of the boys, wondering what had become of his sons, and being told that they had been seen going in the direction of the Fort, telephoned to the mayor to have them detained. If they made their appearance here. Consequently when they arrived they were taken in hand by the policeman, and kept until the father of two of the boys drove over from Edmonton and took them all home. They boys were by no means abashed when they found themselves behind the bars. On being asked if they had had any dinner the smallest of the three replied, "Oh, yes; we had a dime's worth of biscuits."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. T. F. S. Jackson is entertaining at cards this afternoon.

Mrs. Allan Fraser is having a Girls' Tea tomorrow for her guest, Miss Pruyne.

Mrs. Frank B. Smith will receive on Wednesday, November 7th, and afterwards on the first Wednesday of each month at her home, 285 Fifth street.

Mrs. A. A. Morrow and Miss Froeston left this morning for California where they will spend the winter.

Dr. J. G. Sloan of Namayo avenue, who has been ill is fully recovered and is able to look after his patients again.

BORN
 SUGARMAN—At Edmonton, Sunday, Nov. 4th to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sugarmans a daughter.

CITY NEWS

STRICTLY VAUDEVILLE.

Theatre-Goers Enjoyed a Laugh at the Three Pattens Last Night.

Theatre-goers had a chance to laugh last night at the ridiculous antics of the three Pattens and their supporting company. It was strictly vaudeville, with no pathos or seriousness anywhere to interrupt the stream of mirth. As Patten himself says, the words were probably by Thomas Sharkey and the music by Battling Nelson, but they were enough to keep the crowd in an uproar. The musical novelties of the three Pattens were also very good and Lizzie E. Fletcher, cute little warbler with a rhythmic step, while Campbell and Fletcher as comedy acrobats did a turn that was worth while, and Billy Emerson talked Dutch with a Milwaukee accent. The show does not aspire to ethics or classics, teaches no moral lesson, and does not attempt to be instructive. It is strictly vaudeville—and they play again tonight.

ANSELL CASE.

The Ansell case was proceeded with in the police court yesterday before Magistrate Stuart Wade, Mr. Wallbridge acting for the defence and Mr. McKinnon for the crown.

J. A. Hallier was the first witness called. He received a check from Mrs. Ansell on Saturday, the 27th, but did not cash it, presenting it on Monday morning, to find that there were no funds.

A lively tilt between counsel came when the crown endeavored to connect Mr. Ansell with the check which Mrs. Ansell presented, and it became apparent that Ansell's work was systematically done.

Mr. Hallier could not swear that the signature was Ansell's, and the defence objected that no case of false pretences could be made out until the connection was established. When the prosecution offered to call Mrs. Ansell the defence refused to let her give evidence.

Edward Clark, manager of the Dominion bank, was called and identified the check and the signature and testified that he had refused to cash the check presented by Mr. Hallier because there were no funds.

J. W. Marshall, manager of the retail department of Revillon Bros., identified two checks which were put in evidence as having passed through the regular channels of that establishment. One check for \$200, which was tendered in part payment of an account was handed in by Mr. Ansell on the 23rd of October, but dated the 28th. Another check for \$40, signed by Mr. Ansell was presented by Mrs. Ansell on Saturday afternoon after banking hours and cashed by the Revillon firm "as a matter of accommodation."

W. F. Prouse, accountant of the Revillon firm, was called to corroborate the evidence of Mr. Marshall.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The concert given by the choir of Grace Methodist church last night was a most successful affair. An excellent program was rendered in splendid style and listened to with appreciation by a large audience that filled the church. The choir gave two anthems that showed careful training and their performance was a meritorious one.

The artistic work of Mr. V. Barford, Mr. Jackson Hanby and Mr. Howard Stutchbury is so well known in Edmonton as to require no praise. Each sustained his well deserved reputation last night.

The new artists were Miss Eva Scythies and Miss Patterson. Both received a flattering reception. Miss Scythies has a voice of pure quality, rich and mellow, and sings with rare ease and expression, while her enunciation and breath control are excellent. Similar praise is due Miss Patterson, who is a most satisfying and artistic singer.

MAPLEINE DEMONSTRATED

Mapleine makes maple syrup. Step into McDougall & Secord's and have it demonstrated.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP \$500,000
 RESERVE FUND \$500,000

PRESIDENT—RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA, AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.
 VICE-PRESIDENT—HON. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.C. M.G.

DIRECTORS

R. B. Angus, A. Macleider, E. S. Clouston, H. V. Meredith, B. B. Green-shield, A. T. Patterson, C. M. Hays, R. G. Reid, C. R. Hosmer, James Ross, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, Hon. B. Mackay, Sir William Van Horne, K.C. M.G.
 Edmonton Agency—Bank of Montreal Building.
 M. C. PARDEE,

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Established 1864.

Head Office: Montreal.

SAVINGS BANK-DEPARTMENT.

Commencing on the 13th October this Bank will be Open on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the evening from 7 to 9 p.m.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

97 feet on Main street with buildings, earning large income; 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months; price \$25,000.00.
 Lots 217 and 218, block 3, warehouse sites with buildings, opposite Hudson's Bay Store. 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$25,000.
 Main street lot, block 5. Easy terms. Price \$13,500.00.
 1 lots, 150 feet square with house, corner 7th and Victoria. 1-3 cash balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$10,000.00.
 Corner on 2nd street, south of railway, \$4,500.00 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. Price \$10,000.00.
 2 inside lots on 2nd street, one next corner, Price \$8,000.00 each. Easy terms.
 5 lots, block 2, north of railway, switch property from \$1,200.00.
 2 lots on 8th street, South of Victoria; \$3,000.00 each.
 Lots, 12th 13th and 14th streets, from \$1,200.00.
 Lots, Fraser and Namayo, from \$650.00.
 Lots on First street, south of railway, with good house, \$300.00 per ft.
 New Norwood lots; over \$10,000 worth sold in seven weeks. Prices from \$250.00; \$25.00 cash, balance \$5.00 per month without interest. Five years to pay for the lots. A chance for the poor man as well as the speculator. The city is built right up to this property and it is all within the corporation limits.

EDMONTON REAL ESTATE CO.

'Phone 299.

SOLE AGENTS.

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MONEY IS CHARACTER

Said one of Nature's Noblemen who was not born wealthy. ACQUIRING it develops character. SAVING it is a proof of character. IN BUSINESS it is the practical equivalent of character. CHARACTER BUILDING is one with FORTUNE BUILDING. Make a beginning by depositing One Dollar with us—you will add your dollars, and we will add interest at 3 per cent every three months.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING TRANSACTED.

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- 1 Lot, B. 2, facing C. N. R. \$3,900; nothing better.
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- 1 Lot, B. 3, \$1,500.00.
- 1 Lot, B. 3, \$1,500.00.
- 2 Lots, B. 3, \$1,125.00 each.
- 1 Lot, B. 3, \$1,400.00.
- 1 Lot, B. 4, \$1,200.00.
- 1 Lot, B. 4, \$1,250.00.
- 1 Lot, B. 16, practically a view lot, \$1750.00.
- 2 Lots, Bellamy street, \$2,000.00.

The GREAT WEST LAND CO. Ltd.

PHONE 138.

288 JASPER AVE.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$5.

SUNDAY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,

DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1906.

"OPPOSITION" WITHOUT OPPOSING

Presumably the business of an Opposition is to oppose and the purpose of a constituency in electing a member of an opposition is to have him oppose.

There is a bye-election pending in the constituency of Gleichen however which promises to become memorable in provincial political history because of the attempt of the "Opposition" candidate to upset this common theory and practice of the party system of government. The electors of that constituency are being asked to support an "Opposition" candidate whose speech on accepting the party nomination was an elaborate explanation that he had no opposition to offer to the Government. On his own admission therefore Mr. Walsh's appearance as an "Opposition" candidate is an act of political deception and it remains only for him to say whether the deception is designed against the Liberal or Conservative electors of the constituency. Either the Government ought or ought not to be opposed. If he thinks it ought to be opposed why does not Mr. Walsh "oppose" it in fact as well as in name? If it does not deserve opposition why does Mr. Walsh bear the name which he is not prepared to make good?

The only justification Mr. Walsh or any other aspirant for political honors can have for running as an Opposition candidate is the contention that the Government of the day should be opposed. And when Mr. Walsh deliberately abandons this ground he destroys the only reason that he could have advanced to the electors of Gleichen why they should honor him with their franchise. That he abandons this only legitimate ground of candidature is a tacit admission that there exists no good reason why his aspirations be endorsed by the electors of Gleichen.

The only justification the electors of Gleichen could have for returning an Opposition candidate would be the public conviction that the Government should be opposed. In declining to challenge public opinion on the record of the Government Mr. Walsh both admits that he dare not do so and that the electors of Gleichen could have no consistent reason for returning him as their member. In admitting this he admits that he has no excuse to ask for election save that he would like to be a member of the legislature.

Commenting on Mr. Walsh's anomalous position the Alberta says in part: "Not a word of criticism of the Alberta administration, not a syllable of objection to one act of the Rutherford government, nothing but praise of the work done by the Liberals in control of this provision, not a word of comment upon a member of the administration. These were the features of the Conservative nominations at Calgary on Tuesday night. It is doubtful if ever before in any bye-election in Canada an administration has been absolutely exempt from criticism by the Opposition at the nomination of a candidate for a bye-election, or any other election."

Mr. Walsh in his address accepting the nomination, in his single reference to the administration commended it for its fair dealing in the constituency of High River. In his single reference to a minister of the cabinet, he spoke of the spirit of fair play by Hon. Mr. Cushing the minister of Public Works.

It is questionable if such a tribute was ever paid to an administration in all time before. It was an acknowledgment that the Rutherford administration has made no mistakes, has administered the affairs perfectly, and that there is nothing with which even the ready made leader of the Opposition can find fault.

Mr. Walsh finds fault with the Government for one thing, and just for one thing. It is most unkind for the administration to place a candidate in the field; it is most unworthy of them to oppose his election. The riding was represented by a supporter of the administration and was a Liberal seat. But, according to Mr. Walsh the Liberals should get out of the way, lie down before the coming of so great and powerful a person and allow him to work in. Such a suggestion was actually made by the candidate himself. It was a remarkable statement.

From the report of the speeches, one would gather that the platform,

"the policy and the performance of the Conservative party is W. L. Walsh. He is to be the great leader of the Opposition. The Calgary Herald in a glowing article produced shortly after the opening of the Alberta legislature, dilated upon the greatness of the present leader of the Opposition, Mr. Robertson. But now another leader is wanted, a great campaigner is needed. It is absolutely necessary for the good of mankind in general and the Alberta Conservative party in particular, that a critic should be placed on guard. Even though there is nothing to criticize, still it is necessary that the critic should fill the place and go through the motions."

"And who is this Moses who is to lead the remnant of a party out of the land of sorrow? He is not an untired man. He was president of the Alberta Conservative Association in the last engagement. He was tried then. He travelled north and south, distributing encouragement and something else which is usually more appreciated by certain elements at election time. He went north and got a man in the field against Mr. Rosenroff of Wetaskiwin. He went further north and got a man out against the premier. The province got the deposit. He revived the spirit of the Conservatives in Edmonton. Another deposit. He got the party in line for Knight in the riding of Sturgeon. Another deposit. Then came the famous interview in St. Albert with one Dan Maloney. Dan was incorruptible and an amount of money was saved the party by his refusal. He came south and predicted that the Liberals probably would get two seats north of Red Deer, and probably not more than two, and perhaps not that many. It cost nothing to make those predictions."

Northern Record

(Continued from page 1.)

the Roosevelt by last July, friends of the Arctic explorer, who had expected a message of some kind in May or June, began to be worried at the long delay. This anxiety, however, was not shared by the members of the club, who then said they did not expect to hear from Peary until October or November. It was then explained that his only way of getting news down from the north was by whaling ships.

Peary planned to have his headquarters 350 miles north of Cape Sabine. From that point he hoped to make his actual journey to the pole, a distance of 500 miles across a desert of ice and snow. This final dash he expected to make in a month or six weeks from the time he left headquarters.

In an interview when he left New York a year ago last spring, Mr. Peary expressed confidence in the success of the venture. He explained that nearly all the men accompanying him were members of former expeditions and thoroughly familiar with the work ahead of them. He continued: "This is my ninth trip to the Arctic, and, barring sickness and other contingencies, I will give the pole the hardest try it has had yet. I hope to win. There are three strong points in my favor: First, the Roosevelt, the most powerful Arctic boat ever built; second, my knowledge gained by 19 years in the Arctic; and third, my knowledge of the Esquimaux and how to get them."

Asked what good it would be if he found the pole, Mr. Peary said it will open up three million square miles of absolutely unknown regions that have been separated from the rest of the world by countless ages.

The previous record for the point nearest the pole was made by Captain Cagni, of the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, who reached 86.34 north, or within 237 statute miles of the pole. The point reached by Peary, 87.6 places him about 203 miles from the pole.

Application has been made by the Edmonton Wine and Spirit Co. for a removal of their wholesale license from the premises situate on Lot 3, River Lot 6, to the East half of Lot 6, River Lot 8.

If necessary a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners to consider this application will be held at Edmonton on Friday, November 30th, 1906, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Dated at Edmonton this 5th day of November, 1906.

S. B. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney General.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act extending the time for the commencement of the works authorized to be constructed by The Athabasca Railway Company for a further term of two years, and to extend the power of the said company by authorizing them to build a railway from a point at or near Fort McMurray at the junction of the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers northerly to Fort Smith on the Slave River.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 5th day of November, 1906.

SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR,
Advocates for Applicants.

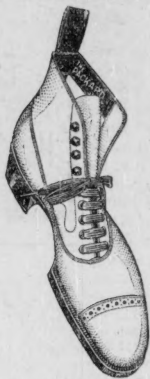
NEW FALL STYLES OF THE
PACKARD SHOE FOR MEN

We have just opened up the new fall styles in the Packard Shoe For Men

QUALITY

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\$4.50 to \$6.00

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The new styles include the following leathers: Vici Kid, Patents, Gun Metal, Etc., and represent the very latest in American Shoes for men. Sold only by

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.
267 Jasper Avenue East.

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is the most important branch in the Jewelry business. We devote especial attention to it and guarantee watches repaired by us to RUN RIGHT.

A. BRUCE POWLEY, Jeweler

OFFICIAL TIME INSPECTOR C. N. R.

A Range That
Burns All the Coal

MOST likely you have been throwing away good coal every day without knowing it.

Coal that is only partially burned in the fire-box.

Because, with the ordinary range draft, the air current only strikes part of the fire.

Usually the damper door on such a range is situated at one end of the fire-box, which makes your fire hot at the draft end and cold at the other end.

Or the damper is perhaps on the left side of the stove, which makes an uneven fire for the same reason.

You are not only losing fuel, but your cooking and baking is unsatisfactory, for you cannot get a uniform heat.

Now, the draft in a Monarch Range is entirely different.

Instead of one damper door, there are two, one in each end of the fire-box.

These form a double or Duplex Draft, and both are regulated by the same handle.

So you get two direct currents of air at the same time, and your fire burns smoothly and evenly.

You open both drafts simultaneously and shut them off the same way.

The draft striking the fire from both directions consumes all the fuel, and gives you all the heating power from the coal.

When you empty the ash-pan in a Monarch Range, you are throwing away ashes—and ashes only—not coal.

And in addition to this, the Monarch is constructed of Steel and Malleable Iron, which can be riveted so tight and solid that no air-leaks can possibly happen as they do in cast iron ranges.

The top is Malleable Iron, polished and bright. You can keep it clean without smearing your range with blacking which gets on the cooking vessels, to make more work for you.

A \$1.00 Cook Book Free

The Monarch Cook Book, written by Mrs. Helen Mar Thomson, an acknowledged authority on domestic science is a Real Book, not a cheap circular. Its pages bound in cloth on board covers—a book that would cost \$2.00 at the book store.

It contains 358 recipes, many of them new, all simple, easy to make and inexpensive.

Has practical menus for the whole year and many valuable hints on diet and marketing.

You can get it without cost if you intend buying a range or cook stove within a year.

HOW TO GET IT. Cut out this advertisement, mail it to the Malleable Iron Range Company, Beaver Dam, Wis., and tell them you wish (stating month if possible) you expect to buy and you will secure this valuable book free. As the edition is limited, write now.

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the solid satisfaction of our perfect fitting underwear can't be tempted to wear any but Knit-to-Fit. They know that money can't buy undergarments that are more carefully made—that fit so perfectly—and are so thoroughly comfortable for winter wear.

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Buy your FUR COATS from
THE HUDSON'S BAY STORES

We have just the thing that you are looking for. Not only have we the assortment to choose from, but we are prepared to guarantee every coat that leaves this store as of first class quality.

A full line of men's Coon Coats, extra choice fur are now on sale at prices ranging from \$57.50 to \$100.00

Mens' fur lined coats, very choice Rat lined, with Otter collars from \$15.00 to \$125.00. These coats we guarantee as of first class workmanship and quality, being made from the best English all wool broadcloth.

Mens' Wombal coats in all sizes are now for sale at \$35.00. All extra good quality.

We have also a full range of Men's fur caps, collars, gauntlets, etc. in Beaver, Persian Lamb, Rat, Otter and Astrakhan.

SEE OUR STOCK

Hudson's Bay Company.

Jerry from Kerry Company

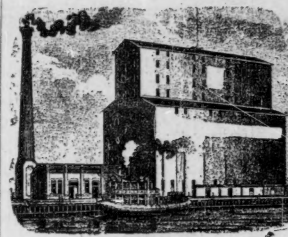
Edmonton Opera House

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November 5 and 6

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"Dan Patch" Cutters

The famous cutter in which the noted horse made the fast time is now in stock. Just the thing to suit Edmonton's fast flyers, and the new speedway.

KELLY & BEALS

QUEEN'S AVE. EDMONTON

...NOTICE...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a company to be called "The Saskatchewan Valley and Hudson's Bay Railway company", with power to construct a railway from the city of Edmonton Northerly and Easterly following the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River to a point at or near Smoky Lake; thence either Easterly following the general direction of the said North Saskatchewan River on the North bank thereof to a point at or near Prince Albert; thence North Easterly to a point at or near Pelican Lake or continuing North Easterly to a point South of Lake La Crosse Lake; thence Easterly to a point at or near Pelican Lake and from a point at or near Pelican Lake to Fort Churchill on the Hudson's Bay.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, the 26th day of September 1906.
SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR,
Advocates for the Applicants.

MILNER'S COAL

LEAVE ORDERS AT
BERG'S FRUIT STORE.
Phone 67 Prompt Delivery

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Patron—The Lord Bishop Ontario.
Thorough courses in English Language, Music, Art and Physical Culture.
Pupils prepared for the University.
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Beautiful and extensive grounds, large and handsome building, equipped with every modern convenience and improvement, including gymnasium and swimming tank.
For prospectus and full particulars apply to

Miss F. E. Carroll,
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Don't Miss This You Can't Afford It

10 per cent. REDUCTION SALE 10 per cent.

To Make Room For Xmas Stock

From Tuesday Nov. 6th, to Saturday 17th

Messrs. Tucker & Monypenny having just located in their new premises on Queen's Avenue, one minute's walk from Jasper and having received a large consignment of Xmas novelties are prepared to offer 10 per cent reduction on all

Dinner Sets, Fancy China, Fancy Glass Vases, Ornamental Lamps, Toilet Sets, China Tea Sets, Press Cut Glass, Ornamental Vases, Classic Vases, Jardinieres.

Come Before There All Gone—A Snap on Every Article

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***** TIME AND MONEY SAVED *****

When wanting a first-class

WATCH

See our stock, it is most complete in the best makes and at very reasonable prices.

JACKSON BROS.

The Leading Jewelers.

Jasper Ave., Cor. of Queen's Ave. Edmonton.

Mail orders promptly filled.

To annihilate a quarter of the distance from western Canada to Liverpool, bringing uncounted millions of acres in the wheat belt of the provinces a thousand miles nearer to market, and cut in half the annual transportation cost on fifty million bushels of grain—this is the tremendous opportunity waiting today for some commercial giant who will cut in twain the North American continent.

Keen business men know that a revolution in traffic routes through Canada is bound to come. The freight now goes through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river, to Montreal, New York and Boston, and from there to Europe—a long, devious and expensive journey, requiring considerable re-handling. That there are much cheaper and quicker ways of shipping from the Canadian Northwest to Europe, has been acknowledged before, but the time was not ripe for immediate action. Now, however, the recent industrial awakening of Canada and the great influx of home-seekers to her vast agricultural lands, have brought the matter of transportation to a crisis. But what is the key to the problem, and who will grasp the situation and secure the trade, are the questions in industrial circles are asking themselves today, while the commercial world is alert, and watching with keen interest the coming titanic conflict.

James J. Hill thinks that he can control the situation from the "States" by building a road through Winnipeg and then north and west. Two Canadians, Mackenzie and Mann, of Toronto, believe that the line they are financing, the Canadian Northern, a belt line running between the Canadian Pacific and the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, will give them the upper hand in the fight for freight. But the strategic point in this entire battlefield is Hudson Bay; and this is realized to some extent, for the Dominion government has now issued charters for as many as eight different railroad companies which propose to extend lines to this vast inland sea from various points in the interior of Canada.

A large share of the grain traffic of all western Canada and the Northwestern United States will eventually, it is probable, pass through Hudson Bay to Liverpool and Europe, instead of down the Great Lakes and thence by rail to New York or Boston or Montreal to be shipped across the ocean, for the reason that over the new route there will be a total saving in transportation cost of nearly fifty per cent. This saving will be brought about because the Hudson Bay route is from 700 to 1,300 miles shorter than

the former route and because the greater part of this distance is on the water, thus eliminating much of the rail haul necessary over the old line, with the consequent re-handling of freight. How great a saving may be made from this difference in rail haul alone, will be seen from the fact that the average rate per ton mile on the Great Lakes is about one tenth of the corresponding rate on the railroads of the United States. This tremendous reduction in the cost of getting grain to the consumer means not only a complete overthrow of present shipping conditions, but cheaper grain for all Europe. The new route also traverses a latitude of much colder climate, and will therefore be better for the shipment of perishable goods.

But, strange as it may seem, Hudson Bay has been neglected and ignored ever since the stalwart Henry Hudson, having discovered it in 1611, was turned adrift in an open boat by his mutinous crew, being never afterwards heard from. This great sea, six times as large as all the great lakes put together and stretching into the very heart of the North American continent, has been shunned for three centuries, as though the weird story and unknown fate of the wild and daring Hudson had cast a superstitious dread over the hearts of adventurous pioneers, and they dared not encamp on those shores, where perchance the phantom skiff might pass and the buried ghost frown upon their intrusion. A fort was built at Churchill and in time a small hamlet, called York Factory sprang up at the mouth of the Nelson river, but for the most part the country was given over to the Eskimos, Indians and fur traders. While an enormous grain trade and freight traffic developed along the commercial midway of America, the Great Lakes, and St. Lawrence, the shorter outlet to the Atlantic was left desolate and forsaken. Even now, it is said that not five thousand out of the five and a half million Canadians have ever seen the waters of their great possession, Hudson Bay.

But there must be some reasons why this route through Hudson Bay is not used. Yes, there is an apparent reason, at least. The possibilities of the route have been officially recognized since 1884, when the Dominion government sent out an expedition to investigate its merits. This trip in the ship Neptune lasted for three seasons; and the party returned an adverse opinion of the new route, because they said that the mouth of the bay was blocked with ice so as to be un navigable except during about three or four months in summer. In 1897, another ship was dispatched by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in compliance with many requests upon the part of his constituents, as they felt that political reasons had colored the report of the first expedition. But vested railroad interests again secured the decision, and the route through Hudson Bay was declared impracticable. But the length of the season was determined, the period of open water being placed between the first of July and the first

of October. This people, however, were not satisfied with the results which had been obtained, and another expedition was dispatched in 1902, with the twofold purpose of establishing Canadian supremacy on the waters of the bay and finding out how long the passage through the Hudson Strait was open. They returned last fall and declared that the way was available for transportation during four or five months of the year, and the sending of another expedition to the same waters this summer has given additional impetus to the movement for the advancing of a traffic route through Hudson Bay to Liverpool.

Many people think today of Northwestern Canada as a bleak, barren country, as cold as Alaska, or Greenland. But in areas which are in the same latitude as Greenland, fine wheat crops have been raised. At Fort Providence, nearly 1,200 miles north of Montreal, they raised and harvested a large crop of wheat in ninety days. And the cost of transportation of this crop to the Atlantic by way of Hudson Bay would be only about one-half the cost by the present route through Montreal. And the same proportion of saving in shipping cost holds good westward clear to Vancouver. From Vancouver to Liverpool, there is a saving of 1,300 miles by the Hudson Bay route. As the route has been found to be open until the first of October, ample time is given for the shipping of the season's wheat crop.

The tremendous amount of territory that will be affected by this new grain route makes Hudson Bay one of the greatest inland trade arteries of the world. Vast agricultural lands are lying as far west as the Canadian Rockies, and a thousand miles north of Montreal, are included within the coast-saving reach of this new-world Mediterranean. In the valley of the Saskatchewan is grown the finest hard wheat in the world, and this great river is navigable for 1,500 miles, giving direct water communication into the very heart of Canada, from points of junction with the new route. The vast territory of the Peace River, which future produce millions of bushels of grain. The Red River valley, extending far into the United States, is already producing 50,000,000 bushels of cereals. The part of the Red River lying south of the international boundary, has been made navigable for hundreds of miles. A little work on the part of the Canadian government will allow boats to navigate clear to Lake Winnipeg. From there to Hudson Bay is 700 miles, along which the Nelson river affords a possible waterway, which, with dredging, can be made safe for large river steamers. Thus again there is the possibility of direct water communication with Europe through the very centre of the American continent, and at the saving of a thousand miles over the route through the Great Lakes.

Here, then, is the opportunity, perhaps the greatest opportunity of all times, to bring Northwestern Canada a thousand miles nearer to Europe, and place the farmers who cultivate 600 million acres of land in control of the grain markets of the world by making possible a fifty per cent reduction in cost of transportation. To attract and control the future traffic of the Hudson Bay route would be, it would seem, to control the destiny of Western Canada and the commercial supremacy of this new world.

Revillon Brothers, Limited.

REMOVAL.

BULLETIN NO. 78.

We beg to announce that our GROCERY DEPARTMENT has been transferred to the NEW ADDITION, an extension on Second Street of the position formerly occupied by our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

and whilst this Department may not appear so smart looking, pending the arrival and disposition of New Fixtures, Windows, etc., we are

STILL DOING BUSINESS

and the courteous treatment, the cleanliness, the care with which your orders are executed, the efficient and prompt delivery of same, and our Stock

IN THINGS GOOD TO EAT

WILL BE MAINTAINED, IF POSSIBLE AUGMENTED.

For Value

|| Revillon Brothers, Ltd. ||

For Quality

CROMDALE

A beautiful new subdivision, lying between the City and the East End City Park, which is now offered for sale for the first time. The closest in and best suburban property on the market today. This property faces the City Park, is beautifully wooded, high and dry, and subdivided into

LOTS 50 ft. x 150 ft. with 80 ft. streets and 20 ft. lanes.

PRICES FROM \$200 UP.

The BEST AND SUREST INVESTMENT in Edmonton suburban property. Only about twenty five minutes walk from the City Post Office.

TERMS: 1-4 Cash; balance in three equal annual payments.

JAS. McDONALD, 43 Jasper Avenue
SOLE AGENT OPPOSITE REVILLON'S

Sir Wilfrid and His Achievements

(W. R. Stewart in Appleton's Magazine.)

Of the achievements of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which have given him so strong a hold upon Canadians, the most important has already been noted, namely, the achievement of racial and sectarian animosity. As compared with this great work, so absolutely essential to the continuance of the Dominion, all else necessarily is of lesser moment. Yet under his leadership the Liberals have "done things" far beyond the record of their predecessors. The preferential tariff extended to imports from Great Britain, while it has not been productive of important results, has indicated an ability for initiative which may have a considerable influence in future tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States.

A progressive policy in transportation development, in immigration, and in the general upbuilding of the country also has been inaugurated. For years past the wheat fields of Western Canada, like the wheat fields of the western states, have required thousands of harvesters from the east to reap their golden fruitage. American railroads have made little effort to supply this demand, and accordingly to reports there was a shortage of about 30,000 men to gather the present year's crop in the single state of Kansas. Canadian railroads, at the suggestion of the Canadian government, have made rates for harvesters so low that a man in the Maritime Provinces seeking work at, say, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., can be transported there in a "colonial" sleeper for \$12, or at a rate of three-fifths of a cent a mile. Should the laborer wish to return east in the fall, he can do so for \$18. At a time when the question of railroad regulation is prominently in view on this side of the line, there is a suggestion here both for American railroads and for our secretary of agriculture.

The progress which Canada has made during the ten years of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's premiership is remarkable. It can be shown by a few figures of the country's trade and traffic, as follows:

	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
1885	\$108,941,486	\$ 98,238,361
1895	110,781,682	113,638,803
1905	266,834,417	203,316,517

	Deposits in Bank.	Ry. Traffic (in tons).
1885	\$ 95,030,429	\$4,659,271
1895	182,688,227	21,534,421
1905	468,571,648	50,899,957

Sir Wilfrid was once addressing a Toronto audience which, a few hours before, had listened to a tedious array of figures to prove that the country was prosperous.

"My friends," said the Liberal leader, "Mr. Foster has read to you many columns of figures to show your prosperity. When you elect me you will not need figures. You can put your hands in your pockets and feel the prosperity."

It may be thought that because the Canadian premier initiated the tariff giving preference to British goods, he no longer is desirous of closer trade relations with the United States. Nothing could be further from the truth. I was present in 1898 at Quebec during all the sittings there of the joint high commission, composed of representatives of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and at that time and since have had opportunities to know the strong personal desire of Sir Wilfrid for a free

interchange of commodities across the border. Regarding present American-Canadian trade relations he said to me only a few weeks ago: "They are very low; I wish they were better."

They ought to be better. The trade of Canada with the United States increases from year to year in greater ratio than her trade with Great Britain, despite the preferential tariff. Moreover, the Dominion not only ships to this country, but receives from us considerable quantities of raw materials which, according to common notion, she is supposed to produce in surplus quantities. Yet so long as the United States maintains its present high tariff wall, Canada must keep up the stones on its side. While Canadian manufacturers are excluded from the American market, Sir Wilfrid sees that it will be necessary for them, with their narrower home market, to be protected. It is not easy for a comparatively small community to adopt free trade alongside a great neighbor with vast and specialized industries.

Some of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opinions of American statesmen and affairs, as he gave them to me during a recent conversation, may be set down. Lincoln he considers as the greatest of our presidents. Nothing important that is written about Lincoln escapes him, and he mentioned that an appreciation from the pen of Carl Schurz, which was published two years ago, was one of the most beautiful he had read. Hardly any other career in history has taken so great a hold upon him, and perhaps some of his own patient purpose and silent endeavor has been inspired by the life work of the martyred president.

It was while speaking of Lincoln that Sir Wilfrid took occasion to criticize one development of American politics—the convention method of nominating a president. By all rules, he said, Seward should have received the nomination in 1860. If we are to believe in providential interference, then Lincoln's was a case in point. In the Canadian method he believes there is a distinct advantage over the American, in that the question of availability is not a deciding factor. A Canadian premier, having won his position from party leadership in the House of Commons, always has had a valuable training, and has been through a longer or shorter period of probation. To the suggestion that that system might not have given us Lincoln as president, he replied that Lincoln would inevitably have come to the front in congress and been the logical leader of his party. The figure-head Canadian governor-general also finds a modified supporter in Sir Wilfrid, as against the composite party leader and chief executive embodied in our president. This, for the reason that the governor-general, being apart from party politics, is not subjected to the abuse so freely lavished at times on partisan leaders. The personalities indulged in by critics of Mr. Roosevelt, and those which marked the campaigns of former President Cleveland, are not, in his view, seemly toward those who represent the executive authority.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not a rich man. He inherited nothing from his father, and his earnings from his law practice in Arthursville were never large. Since 1896 his salary as a privy councillor has represented his total income. The modest house on Laurier avenue, Ottawa, in which he lives during the winter and while parliament is sitting, is a gift of his

Canadian admirers. He has absolutely no regard for money as it concerns himself. Young lawyers and others in need of assistance who call upon him meet ever a ready response. Collectors for church or charitable projects never are turned away. But they never are permitted to use his name: "Put it down from a friend," he will tell them. Any person who wishes to see him may do so by calling at his home, and Ottawa people will tell you stories of many queer-looking visitors, folks from the country, old women, and occasionally an Indian or a negro, who have come away smiling after an "audience" with the premier. Few formal entertainments are given at the Ottawa home—Rideau hall, where the governor-general lives, is the social centre of the capital—but always there is open house and "Come down to dinner" is a frequent invitation to friends.

Walking and reading are practically Sir Wilfrid's only form of recreation. He does not play games. He generally walks the distance of a mile and a half between his home and Parliament Hill, even if the weather be not of the pleasantest.

From his mother, who had a strong natural talent for sketching and designing, Sir Wilfrid inherits a taste for art, which is seen in his collections of art works at his homes. He also is fond of listening to music, although not himself a musician. Political duties have interfered with his literary undertakings, but it is his desire to complete, in the leisure of his future less active days, a history of Canada from the union, in 1841, to the present.

Through all his long struggle against ultramontanism, during which he has been denounced by the clergy from archbishop down to cure, Sir Wilfrid has remained a devout Catholic. "To vote for a Liberal is to set out on the road to hell," thundered Bishop Begin in the campaign of 1896. "Let me ask of you to show the world that Catholicism is compatible with the exercise of liberty in its highest acceptation," was Sir Wilfrid's response. The struggle for a free voice and a free vote was won in the election which followed. The civil authority in Canada is now superior to the ecclesiastical, spiritual intimidation in elections has ceased, education is less subject to clerical control, political liberalism has been strengthened, and racial and sectarian bickerings are disappearing.

In a notable speech at Arichat, Nova Scotia, in 1901, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"When visiting England at the Queen's jubilee, I had the privilege of visiting one of those marvels of Gothic architecture which the hand of genius, guided by an unerring faith, has made a harmonious whole, in which granite, marble, oak, and other materials were blended. This cathedral is the image of the nation which I hope to see Canada become. As long as I have the power to labor in the service of the country, I shall repel the idea that the different elements of the nation must be changed. I am willing that the marble shall remain the granite, that the oak shall remain the oak; I am willing for the sturdy Scotchman to remain the Scotchman, for the brawny Englishman to remain the Englishman, for the warm-hearted Irishman to remain the Irishman. I want to take all these elements and build a nation that will be among the foremost great powers of the world."

That nation is forming; very rapidly as compared with its past, and with certain augury for the future. Its possibility is the life work of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE BETRAYAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

(From Canada)

There can no longer be any doubt that the British Government has proved itself unable and unwilling to secure justice for the oldest of British colonies, the "sea-girl Devon" which is the greatest nursery of seamen in the world. The patient endurance of the Newfoundlanders of the incubus of the French "condominium" has been forgotten, and the Gloucester fishing interests—a parasitic industry which has systematically evaded the American tariff regulations by selling herring bought from the Newfoundlanders as an American-caught commodity—have been granted a virtual monopoly of the herring fisheries in the Bay of Islands. It is all very well to say that the arrangement is for the coming season only. Past experience has convinced the islanders that the modus vivendi, supposing it is suggested by the government, is the hardest of self-seeking annuals. The makers of this iniquitous bargain seem to believe that it is possible for Downing street to repeal part of the statute which has already received the assent of the Crown. If this is possible (which we decline to believe) then Colonial autonomy has no constitutional sanction, and every constitution in Great Britain (including that of Canada) is not worth the paper it is printed on from the legal point. Newfoundland will have the sympathy of Canada and all the other younger nations, and to judge from the judicious silence of many Ministerial papers in the Mother-country, of a majority of the people of Great Britain. Whatever happens, it is certain that the term "modus vivendi" will never be forgotten in Newfoundland. Even now, I think an ugly meaning not contemplated by the diplomats who first covered up their blunders from the eyes of the people which chunks of Rome's immoral language "I'll black your eyes, break your nose, and knock your teeth down your throat," said a Newfoundland fisherman to another who would seem to have offended him—and then * * * and then * * *

Why "I'll black your eyes" you? The story is probably one of the enemy's many inventions; one suspects it of consorting with tall fishing tales. But it is well suited to the occasion. We can imagine Lord Elgin explaining the humor of it to Mr. Winston Churchill, in the intervals of receiving instructions from Mr. Whitehead Reid in regard to the most expeditious way of disposing of Canada's interests in one lot at Washington.

PATERSON'S

COUGH DROPS
Quick relief and certain cure for coughs, colds, sore throat and all troubles of the throat. Members of the P. M. S. have experienced wonderful relief from the P. M. S. Cough Drops.

Big 3 SHOE POLISH
IN PATENTED SAFETY BOX
Makes polishing your own shoes a pleasure.
No chance to smear your fingers with the paste.
Gives a high, lasting polish, with very little rubbing.
It is black, not blue.

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HAMILTON, ONTARIO

A. A. U. W.
Edmonton Lodge No. 23
Meets second Thursday of every month in Houston's Hall.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. R. HOWEY, Recorder.

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WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
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An Australian Discovery

BENEFITS THE CIVILIZED WORLD

Explorers have found that the healthiest races of the world at the time of their discovery used roots and herbs as medicines. Christopher Columbus would have died when he discovered Jamaica but for the herbal medicines the natives brought him. When Captain Cook discovered Australia, various roots and herbs were used as medicines by the natives. So effective were they that he wrote: "I did not observe (amongst the natives) any appearance of disease, or were full of vivacity." Now, if vegetable remedies are thus powerful when taken in crude form, how much more eruption, or bodily complaint. Very old men, without hair and teeth, showed no sign of decrepitude and so must they be when concentrated and purified as in Bileans. The great Australian herbal remedy, are compounded from the finest medicinal roots and herbs yet known, and everywhere where they have been introduced have rapidly displaced the old-fashioned and often harmful liver and stomach medicines containing various mineral poisons. Bileans cure Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, Headache, Debility and all Liver and Stomach Ailments. (See paragraph below.)

Bileans are so compounded that they operate directly upon the liver and stomach. Most medicine taken for—say, constipation, cause purging more or less violent, clearing the intestines out for the time being, but leaving the CAUSE OF CONSTIPATION untouched.

When Bileans are taken for constipation, they do not merely purge, but they act upon the liver, regulating and correcting its bile secretion. Bile is the natural purgative of the body, and by thus working on nature's lines Bileans effect a cure in nature's own way. In consequence a permanent cure results from their use—not a merely temporary relief. Just so in indigestion and all stomach troubles. Bileans do not, like ordinary medicines, merely remove the fermenting food. To do that is to give relief certainly, but it is no cure. Bileans stone up

the secreting glands of the stomach and intestines, regulate the flow of gastric juice, stimulate the muscles of the digestive organs to healthy action, and thus remove the root causes of digestive disorders. Bileans always for full list of what they cure

WHAT BILEANS CURE

Bileans cure Indigestion, Constipation, Consumption, Phlegm, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Headache, Debility, Anemia, Female Ailments, Dizziness, Wind pains in the Chest and between the Shoulders, Blood Impurities, Pale Bloodless complexion, Palpitation, Sleeplessness, Heat Flashes and all ailments arising out of defective bile flow and assimilation. They are also useful for rheumatism, sciatica, etc., and by enabling it to throw off colds, chills, etc.

Bileans are obtainable from all druggists at 50 cents a box. Post free from the Bilean Co., Colborne Street, Toronto, upon receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.



(AN AUSTRALIAN NATIVE)



act mildly, never cause griping, are suitable for the most delicate constitution, and do not create the pill-taking habit.

A FREE BOX

To enable you to test Bileans at our expense we will send you a free sample box. Cut out this coupon and mail it to Bilean Co., Toronto, with one cent stamp (to pay return postage) and full name and address.

The Edmonton Bulletin
Friday, November 2nd



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THE MOST CRITICAL TASTES.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA.

Pure, Delicious and Wholesome. Black, Mixed or Green. Lead Packets Only. 40c, 50c and 60c Per Lb.

HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

STANDARD PATTERNS
10c. & 15c.STANDARD PATTERNS
10c. & 15c.**FRIDAY BARGAINS**
at J. H. Morris & Co's.

On account of Saturday being such a busy day, we have decided to make FRIDAY our BARGAIN DAY instead of Saturday.

SILK WAISTS in grey, black and white, ranging in price from \$5 to \$12. FRIDAY BARGAIN \$3.50 to \$5.00.

DRESS GOODS, 50 inches wide, strictly all wool, green, brown and blue mixtures, regular price \$1.25. FRIDAY BARGAIN, 75c. per yard.

BLACK SATEN UNDERSKIRTS 12 inch plaited flounce with small ruffles and dust frill, four yards in width, regular price, \$1.25; FRIDAY SPECIAL \$1.00.

SUITINGS—A limited number of Ladies' Suits in tweed, 64 inches wide, 6 and 6 1/2 yards, to a piece, regular price, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard. FRIDAY BARGAIN \$1.00 per yard.

LADIES' GOLF JACKETS just what you want for those cool evenings. Different styles and full range of colors, regular price \$2.50; FRIDAY BARGAIN \$1.95.

FUR NECK PIECES in a good assortment, ranging in price from 75c. to \$3.00. They are all this season's regular price \$2.50; FRIDAY BARGAIN 25 per cent off.

A few Misses and Girls Cloth Jackets; not this season's goods, but are good values for the money. Friday Bargain HALF PRICE.

J. H. MORRIS & CO.**ALBERTA CAFE.**

QUICK SERVICE

Is a very desirable feature in meal serving at times—no one wants to wait an interminable time. Our facilities, an staff of employees permit us to guarantee no long waits—to assure satisfactory meals as well. We speak advisedly when we promise to please every patron.

R. B. Cronn, Prop.At Home Decorations
attended to by us personally.**Chrysanthemums**

the Queen of autumn flowers are now at their best.

We grow all the flowers we sell and sell only the freshest and best.

Call, Phone or Write for
Estimates.**Ramsay's Greenhouses**
Corner Victoria Ave. and 11th Street
PHONE 523. P.O. Box 59**SPECULATIVE VALUES**

Two lots (corner and inside) on MacKenzie avenue for \$2,200. Easy terms. One beautiful half section of land (320 acres) five miles from Vegreville at \$10.50 per acre.

This has been personally inspected and can be sold on easy terms.

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Norwood Block, Edmonton.

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TELEGRAPHIC

ROUTE OF THE G.T.P.

Ottawa, October 31.—The G.T.P. between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg will run south of the Assiniboine for a considerable portion of the distance. Only 25 miles have been officially approved so far, and the plan for this portion indicates that the line on leaving Portage will cross the Assiniboine river about eight miles from that town, and about three miles north of where the original survey crossed, and proceeds east along the same old route to a point east of Eustache 25 miles from Portage.

RUN DOWN BY EXPRESS.

Vancouver, B.C., October 31.—As a result of the running down of a hand-car in the first tunnel east of Yale, by a passenger train early this morning, three men were badly injured, one to such an extent that he died this evening. There were six men on the car, those injured being Frank MacDonald, Sam Powers and Andrew Roberts, the latter being the one who succumbed. He had both legs cut off, one at the knee and the other at the ankle. It was fortunate that more were not killed in the mix-up.

BIG REFINING WORKS STARTED.

Toronto, October 31.—The Advertiser of Sturgeon Falls states that the work of construction on the plant of the North Ontario Reduction and Refining company has commenced, and that Sturgeon Falls will have by next summer a refining plant the peer of any in the United States. The plant will have a capacity of one hundred tons per day, and it is said the mineral claims near Sturgeon Falls will be developed.

THE LOAN EXTENDED.

Toronto, October 31.—The government loan has been extended for five months. The \$10,000,000, falling due tomorrow. This is the effect of the official statement made to newspapermen by Mr. Matheson, provincial treasurer.

CHANGES ARE MANY.

London, October 31.—The House of Lords continues to make far-reaching changes in the education bill, and in Liberal circles the opinion is expressed that if the position continues in its present spirit, the bill will hardly be recognizable when it returns to the Commons.

Clause 3 was completed tonight after radical changes. There is a distinct atmosphere of tension in the Upper House. It has apparently been determined that the ministry will not tamely submit to the Lords. This metamorphosis was indicated by the president of the board of trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, who spoke at Halding tonight declaring that the work of redrafting the bill would terminate in a way probably far from agreeable to the House of Lords, a majority of whom were endeavoring to establish the principle of compulsory religion, to which the country would not submit.

SASKATOON HOTEL SOLD.

Saskatoon, Sask., October 31.—The Western Hotel changed hands this morning. James Flanagan sold out to Bronfman Brothers, of Yorkton, for \$805,000. Mr. A. Bronfman acted for the new proprietors, who will take charge in fourteen days. The Western was built by Mr. Flanagan in the spring of 1903. At that time the site was regarded as far out of town. Times have changed, and the corner is now one of the best.

TORONTO BUILDING PERMITS.

Toronto, October 31.—Building permits issued in Toronto for October were \$1,533,575, and for ten months of the current year \$11,102,905. This is the biggest total ever reached and exceeds the whole of last year by \$754,983.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The London Times has received the following cable from St. Petersburg: The state of the public mind on the eve of the celebration of the first anniversary of the manifesto by which the autocracy was pledged to a constitutional government encourages substantial hopes that Russia will issue successfully and peacefully from the throes attending the birth of civic freedom. Never since the outset of the revolutionary struggle has the country been so quiet, nor has the nation displayed such calm confidence in the future. Russians will tomorrow celebrate the greatest day in their history without the hysterical and reckless enthusiasm witnessed a year ago, but if revolutionary passions be conspicuous by their absence the one may confidently be expected of a visionary outbreak.

Socialists have learned by experience that great national reforms cannot be accomplished by violence and, similarly, the reactionaries appear to have realized that the slaughter of the Jews will not restore the autocracy to life. Each of these parties is now preparing to achieve its aims by the peaceful methods provided by the franchise. Local authorities all over Russia have, of course, issued stereo-

typed warnings, and every precaution has been taken to prevent disturbances of the peace, but except for possible isolated instances of rowdiness these measures are superfluous.

The remarkable readiness displayed by the conscripts, including the Jews, to report themselves, and the strong tone noticeable on the Bourse, show that in town and country alike there is nothing to justify the slightest alarm. The immediate future cannot, therefore, be described as other than reassuring. How has the apparently invisible gloom engendered by the dispersal of the Douma, by the agrarian question and by such inexplicable evidences of a repressive policy as the persecution of the constitutional Democrats and the establishment of field court martials been dispersed within the comparatively short period of three months? The question is, I think, easily answered.

For the first time in its history Russia has been governed by men who have sincerely and honestly endeavored to discharge the duties of government, and public opinion has recognized, in spite of the mistakes which they have committed, that they have done their best. The future must show whether the government and the nation will continue to take to heart the lessons of the past year.

U. S. APPLE CROP.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Times says: The apple crop in the United States has just been estimated at 36,120,000 barrels. This is 12,825,000 barrels more than the 1905 crop and may explain why the New York Central road has been forced to place an embargo on the apple shipments from the north. The estimated crop in New York state is 4,900,000 barrels, or larger by 1,000,000 bushels than the production of any other state. The estimated New York crop equals the crops in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee combined and it equally divides! to the people of the state would give half a barrel to each man, woman and child.

OFFICERS SHOT.

London, Nov. 5.—A despatch to Reuters' News Agency from St. Petersburg says that 17 officers were shot by revolutionists in the streets of Kuhn, Poland. The town is in a state of panic, owing to the fear of military reprisals.

RETURNING FROM THE EAST

Tells a Winnipeg Newspaper of Conditions in the North Country.

Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—The Rt. Rev. W. D. Reeve, bishop of Mackenzie river, was in the city yesterday, on the way back from London, Ont., where he attended the annual meeting of the executive committee of the general synod of the Church of England.

During the past summer Bishop Reeve, who is widely known throughout the church, as the veteran missionary bishop of the Anglican communion, made a most extensive journey through the great North-west, travelling by steamer, canoe and on foot, a distance of over 5,000 miles. The long journeys by steamer were somewhat pleasantly and easily made and the wide territory of the north was quickly passed through. The canoe trips on the contrary and the tedious portages, involved constant and long continued exertions and the progress made was slow.

"We left Athabasca Landing," said the bishop to the representative of the Free Press, "early in the month of May. Before leaving the Landing, I had ordained Rev. H. C. Finch, who accompanied me on my journey as far as Fort Norman, where he is now located.

"From Athabasca Landing we went by the Athabasca river and the Lesser Slave river to Lesser Slave lake. From the lake we made a portage of 80 miles to the Peace river.

"On this journey, in the diocese of Athabasca, I visited the missions at Lesser Slave lake, Whitefish, Peace River Crossing, Vermilion, and at Chipewyan. At the latter point I ordained Mr. Roberts to the diaconate. To reach the diocese of Mackenzie river, I was compelled to travel 400 miles by canoe. In this diocese, which is properly my own, I visited the missions of Hay river, Providence, Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Norman and Fort McPherson. At the latter point I had the privilege of confirming between thirty and forty natives and at Fort Simpson I confirmed about a dozen additional. In all I administered the Lord's Supper to about 100 Indians. Those at Fort McPherson and at Fort Simpson both belong to the Tene family but speak a somewhat different dialect. All the natives visited appeared to be in good health and are I think increasing in number, rather than otherwise.

"At Vermilion, on the Peace river, I ate bread made from flour grown and ground at that point, 700 miles from the railway. Wheat is grown at Vermilion every year and has been grown there for many years. There is no doubt that wheat can be grown in a considerable portion of this northern country. The summer frost

prevail to a considerable extent, but it is anticipated that these frosts may cease as the country becomes settled, just as they have in the province of Manitoba. The altitude of the country is considerable, it is true, but it is not believed to be so great as to prevent the successful growing of grain. The banks of the Peace river in its upper stretches are very high, from 700 to 1,000 feet. At Vermilion the height of the bank is not as great, the greatest height being from 75 to 100 feet. There is a strip of land along the water's edge on the Peace river where the summer frosts are not felt, but this strip is inconsiderable in extent. Our missions along the river are intended for the Indians, but there are some white settlers and our missionaries visit these settlers and conduct services where it may be possible.

"There is a considerable portion of the north which I would have visited, if time had permitted. If I had attempted, however, to go to all the points which I desired to see, I would have been travelling steadily to the first of the year and it was essential that I should count out. Among stations that I desired to visit but could not were Spirit River, Dunvegan, St. Johns, Herschell Island, etc. Our mission at Wapuskow I expect to visit in January, travel to this station being easier in the winter season than in the summer. To reach Wapuskow we drive 200 miles, using horses for the journey and carrying food for ourselves and the horses with us.

"Travel through the northern country is not as difficult as it was. The Hudson's Bay company operate three steamers on the Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie rivers, and information regarding the best methods of travel and the routes to take can be secured. The journey to our most northerly missions is, however, a long one. As you are aware, I have in my diocese the most northerly of all missions, those, namely, at Fort McPherson and at Herschell Island. Mr. Fraser is now at Fort McPherson and one of the native Eskimo is doing some teaching at Herschell Island, where Mr. Whittaker, now on furlough, had been in charge of the mission for the past ten years."

Bishop Reeve has been in the west for the long period of thirty-seven years. He was ordained a deacon by the late Archbishop Machray in the year 1869 in this city, and as priest at Fort Simpson by the late Bishop Bonpas, in 1874. He labored chiefly at Fort Simpson, and on the division of the diocese, was chosen as the first bishop of Mackenzie river in 1891.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches and SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Lines of the Maritime Provinces.

Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.

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Assistant Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
125 ADEPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,000,000. RESERVE FUND & UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$2,829,000.

President, E. B. Caley, M.P. General Manager, C. A. Bogert.

We will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

Savings Bank Department

Bank Open on Saturday Evenings From 7 to 9 p.m.

Edmonton Branch : : : JASPER AVENUE
Between First and Second Streets.
E. C. BOWKER, Manager.

Competitive Plans

FOR A \$75,000 HOSPITAL at Edmonton, Alberta, will be received up to December 1st, 1906. The successful competitor will receive \$500 on account of his fees on acceptance of plan; second choice a prize of \$300; third choice a prize of \$200; while \$100 may be distributed among other competitors at the discretion of the Board.

Particulars may be had from The Globe, Toronto; The Free Press, Winnipeg; The World, Vancouver; The Colonist, Victoria; The Herald, Calgary; or from the Secretary. All plans to be sent to

A. BUTCHART,
Secretary City Hospital Board,
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Clean, dry crystals—that are absolutely pure—that will not cake—that is **WINDSOR TABLE SALT.** The best for table use.

When buying your Piano insist on having an **"OTTO HIGEL"** Piano Action.

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Legitimate secret service in all its branches, investigations, collections and shadowing for corporations and private. All business handled in strictest confidence.

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Provincial Superintendent,
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Next door to the Hudson's Bay Store

FURS

are as indispensable as coal, and you will do well to make your choice without delay from our carefully selected stock, just arrived.

Ladies' Boas, Stoles, Neck Ruffes, etc., etc.

QUALITY THE BEST—PRICES RIGHT

Repairs done promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

DICKSON & CO.

This list changed every three days. Do you wish to live near the Parliament Buildings? Here's your chance. \$2,900—Lot on Eighth street south of Victoria avenue. Another same price further south. Half cash.

\$2,900—Lot on Ninth street between Victoria and McKay avenues. Very cheap.

\$9,000—Twelve roomed house, solid brick on 21st street south of Jasper Gate. Terms.

\$3,100—Fine lot on 7th street between Victoria and McKay avenues. Half cash.

\$8,000—Two lots and house 7 rooms, on Seventh street, between Jasper and Victoria avenues.

\$3,100—Lot on Eighth street close to Jasper. Half cash.

\$1,500—Each takes 2 lots on Fourth Street between Hardisty and Saskatchewan avenues or \$4,000 for the three. Half cash.

\$15,000—Three lots and house on 4th street, corner position. South of Victoria. Third cash, balance in ten years at 8 per cent.

\$2,500—Corner of Peace and Eighth street. A splendid chance to make money.

\$4,000—Lot and seven roomed house on Thirteenth street close to Jasper avenue. Brand new. See us at once. Will be soon sold.

LANDS WANTED

The undersigned has full chain of buyers for large or small acreage. Apply promptly stating local description of lands, average 1906 yield of surrounding district, and lowest price and terms.

J. H. MORELY,
65 Merchants Bank Building,
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255 Jasper Ave. Opp. Union Bank
Open till 10 p.m. Next door to Blowey's. Walk upstairs
Phone 448 P.O. Box 874

Valparaiso 'Quake From The Sea

(A. G. Wilkins, in Manchester Guardian.)

At 7.55 p.m. on Thursday, August 8, I was seated in my room reading "David Copperfield" when I thought I noticed the engines beginning to shudder, at first gently, then with a more heaving till I realized that something more than a safety-valve must be at fault. Louder and louder grew the rumbling, up the companions with wonderful rapidity flew the startled crew, and smash came the iron buildings and hydraulic crane down on the cargo mole, where we lay alongside ready to discharge. In another couple of minutes the shock came on again, but this time with an undulatory rather than vibratory movement. Plates bent, tiles cracked, and all rattled, till I realized that the ship would shake to pieces. The cranes on the mole whipped to and fro like willows; the pier itself swayed with a snake-like movements. Balls of blue flame shot along the hill-tops well above the town; the twinkling vista of hillside lights disappeared, and loud above the roar of those tumbling "earthquake-proof" houses rose the screams. For a moment all was still; it seemed as though the hill had fallen down and destroyed the town itself. The rain cleared off, the stars came out, and up shot the inevitable fires in all directions. In front of us the German Lambert poured out clouds of smoke, as her stokers in vain attempted to make Corneil coal do the work of Cardiff. But the shocks had torn the moorings, the stern chain became entangled with the propeller, and she blocked out escape seawards. So we gathered on the upper deck and waited for a tidal wave to carry us, perhaps, far inland, or dash us helplessly on the Malacca. Owing probably to the width and depth of the bay, no great disturbance of the sea occurred, and as soon as Captain Taylor saw the ship was safe he sent the chief officer and purser in boats on shore to rescue the sufferers, and soon the fugitives began to arrive. The British consul came with a broken leg, and well-known Chilean and German families, who seemed to prefer our hospitality. On board ship I saw no panic, only one boy obviously frightened. The calamity was too amazing to be fully realized. One longed for the dream to get worse, that this nightmare might pass away. On shore the catastrophe was stupefying; 200,000 people saw the buildings staggering to and fro like drunken men and then shattered to fragments. Many fled from billows on the land to an element where waves seemed more natural. Women in bare feet stumbled over wires, telegraph poles, and newly formed faunres, looking for children, while a herd of horses broke loose and stampeded madly through the mud. Men were praying frantically in the streets and clapping gaudy pictures of the Virgin Mary. Many deeds of heroism were done that night by civilians and "Bombos" alike; but when did a town as a whole behave well in time of earthquake? The searchlights of the O'Higgins and Chacabuco, and the light of the fires, helped to detect many deeds of almost incredible brutality.

Thanks to my profession and uniform, I was allowed to go anywhere, and see everything (at my own risk). The first day all was in a state of chaos, the town looked as though it had been successfully bombarded. Every building in Valparaiso was permanently damaged; nearly all more pretentious and public buildings were a heap of ruins. All preconceived ideas of decency and sanitation were thrown to the winds, and in the plazas along the long broad Avenida were the quaintest, queerest concentration camps. Here a party of all ages and both sexes were herded together in a hut hastily constructed of half-fused corrugated iron, a blackened rafter, and a four-post bedstead. A nigger, an English lady and two children crowded into a broken-down hearse; others were in a horseless cab; others preferred a tramcar or 40 h.p. De Dion Bouton et Cie.

It was curious to notice what treasures were first rescued from destruction. An old woman sat in the gutter collecting pills of unknown composition for future use. A stout lady riding pillion behind a little boy carried a gaudy pair of vases and a daily decorated picture of the Virgin. One girl had nothing left but a parrot, which she presented to me in the hope that I should be kind to it. A little here-footed ragamuffin had strapped to his back a highly ornamental harmonium, and a bundle of hay. Piles of charred bodies lay at the street corners under sacking, where the devout might light candles at the head and feet. Others were soaked with paraffin, flung into flames, and hastily cremated. I examined several cartloads of bodies. Many were obviously those of children who had been deserted by their parents in a moment of panic. The cemetery looked like a gruesome caricature of the Resurrection. Arguments for cremation appealed to sight and smell on every side. Granite pyramids were rotated bodily or flung from their pedestals, vaults torn open and coffins hurled from their niches, so that all might see the contents of a "pigeon-hole" mausoleum. Yet even in this Golgotha the people were glad to form camps under the shelter of the twisted aculeatus trees, and brown-legged children ran around peering at the remains of their ancestors. Many coffins and bodies rolled away downhill, and we looked in vain for the remains of a lady we had brought with us all the way from England and to be buried near her old home.

while on duty. And Gomez went straight on; he met fresh fires by dynamite and was injured himself by a falling wall, but only redoubled his exertions. The editor of a local paper was publicly flogged for confidently predicting another severe earthquake without apparent reason. An elevator was soon got going and a few electric lights were rigged up. Fortunately the cable was not destroyed. Offers of help poured in from most of the great towns and countries of the world, and such was the public confidence in Gomez that, though we were not in touch with Santiago for ninety hours, the banks opened for small payments in three days. Soon Gomez issued an order that all men not wearing tickets in their hats to show the nature of their employment should be put to work with spade and fork to clear away the debris, and dig out bodies wherever a white flag showed the presence of a catastrophe. In this way some were rescued alive who had been partially buried for four days or more. Gomez's efforts were well seconded by the Royal steamer, Orizaba, and the other ships in the bay. We were promptly put on short rations, the captain and other officers shared their rooms with the refugees, and altogether the Pacific Steam Navigation company fed about two thousand people gratis for a fortnight, besides sending a donation of £5,000 and providing free medical attention. Captain Taylor, before leaving the bay, was presented with a handsome chronometer watch in token of his services by several of the leading families in Chile.

As time went on martial law became more and more severe. The streets were cleared at 3 p.m. and the following notice posted:

"After 6 p.m. all persons found in the streets and unable to answer the challenges are instantly shot."

So at 10 p.m. I found myself in a ruined "bodega." There were three of us—Gomez, an enthusiast who wanted to see someone shot, and myself. Gomez was still going, in spite of a sore throat; for nearly a week he had not changed his clothes, had an hour's continuous sleep, or seen his family for more than five minutes. We passed with an escort down the dark, long, still empty streets, here and there stumbling over a broken pipe, coil of wire, or heap of bricks, and challenged by sentries at each street corner; then along the Grand Avenida, lit by the blaze of Hermann's Bodegas, and through the long lines of picketed horses and sleeping soldiers who had in three days come from Santiago, driving thousands of bullocks before them. We passed a "bandito" hanging from a tree, his eyes bandaged, his head blown in, and dogs licking his blood, while the sentries sat around and toasted their raw beef on skewers in a blazing fire of rafters. A sea of corrugated iron roofs was springing up in all directions, and shone like silver in the

light of the setting moon, but many people still camped among the ruins of their household furniture, and a few disconsolate old women huddled in silent misery under the broken-down porches. The noiseless music of the Southern Cross was only broken by an occasional explosion among the ruins of the Grand Hotel, and the constant crack of rifle and revolver.

Owing to the stoppage of trade, ships accumulated in the harbor, and millions of capital lay idle, while foreign warships kept arriving and thundering out salutes and sympathy. Still, however, we have pegged away, got cargo landed and loaded up with wool and copper, have transferred our fugitives to the Ortega, and sailed out at sunset on August 28.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Edmonton, Alta." will be received at this office until Wednesday, November 28, 1906, inclusively, for the construction of a Public Building at Edmonton, Alta.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, on application to Mr. R. J. Manson, Clerk of Works, Edmonton, Alta., and Mr. J. Greenfield, Supt. of Public Works, Winnipeg, Man.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRED GELINAS,
Secretary.
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Ottawa, October 29, 1906.
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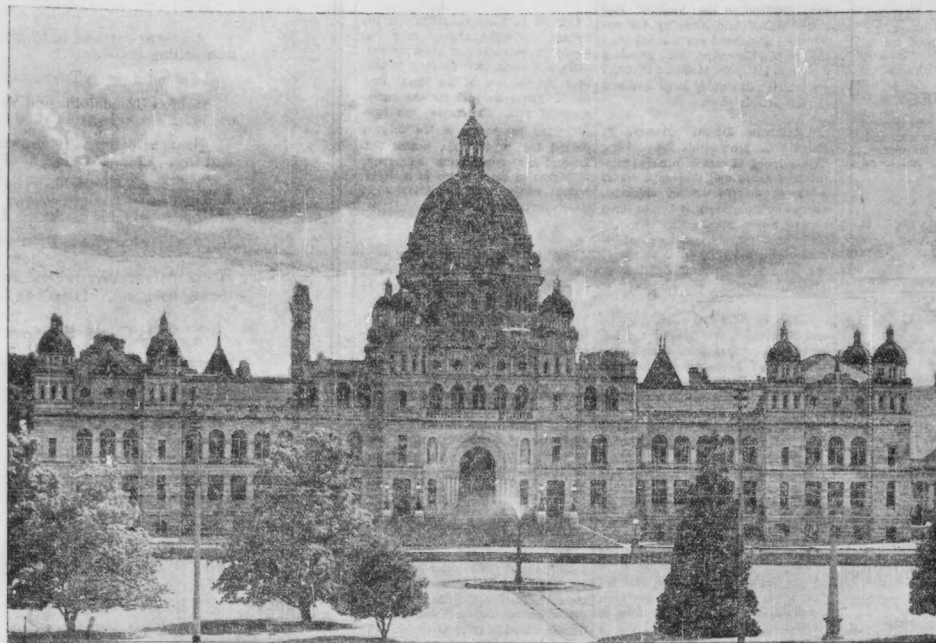
Population
of
EDMONTON

1901

3,000

1906

12,000



What will
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Population
be in
1911?

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